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Douglas. He will now have charge of a continuous line inspection of points on the border of the United States and Mexico from Yuma to El Paso, both places inclusive.

Acting Asst. Surg. A. L. Gustetter is on duty at Nogales.

Acting Asst. Surg. E. Alexander is on duty at El Paso.

Acting Asst. Surg. Lea Hume is on duty at Eagle Pass.

Acting Asst. Surg. H. J. Hamilton is on duty at Laredo.

Acting Asst. Surg. F. T. Wright is on duty at Douglas.

At Naco, which, like Douglas, is in the general vicinity of Nogales at a short line railroad crossing into Sonora, Mexico, measures have been taken to establish an inspection station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wertenbaker was sent to El Paso as supervisor to temporarily strengthen the inspection service at that point. He arrived March 4, reported conditions and inspection good, and was ordered to rejoin his station.

P. A. Surg. S. B. Grubbs is at Guaymas, Mexico, where he is able to obtain considerable information from Mazatlan, and keeps the Bureau informed as to the situation on the coast, outlets from Sinaloa, etc. Dr. Grubbs is, moreover, a competent bacteriologist.

Asst. Surg. Edward Francis, also a competent bacteriologist, arrived in the City of Mexico on February 24 to confer with Dr. Eduardo Liceaga, president of the Superior Board of Health, and keep the Bureau informed of Mexican measures. He took with him a complete bacteriological outfit. He is at the present time at Durango.

Surg. G. M. Guiteras left March 4 for Eagle Pass to strengthen the inspection service at that point and the vicinity. His knowledge of the Spanish language will make him valuable for duty in Mexico if necessary. After completing a thorough inspection of Eagle Pass and vicinity he was ordered to the City of Mexico to confer with Dr. Liceaga.

Investigation of smallpox in Morgantown, West Virginia.

BALTIMORE, MD., *March 11, 1903.*

SIR: As directed by Bureau telegram of March 5, 1903, I proceeded by the midnight train to Morgantown, West Virginia. Arriving there, after receipt of instructions from the Bureau, I held a conference that night with the board of health and the health officer, and the next morning, in company with the latter, visited 20 patients, in 13 houses, suffering, or having recently suffered, from an eruptive disease. Of these, 3 were varicella. Of the remainder, 9 were certainly smallpox, and the 8 others, judging from their history and conditions of occurrence, were with reasonable certainty the same disease.

This smallpox has been in Morgantown since early January or late December. There had been the usual disagreement as to the diagno-

sis of the disease, and consequently no efficient steps have been taken to check its spread. I advised with the health officer on measures for the suppression of the disease. I especially urged that, in spite of the existence of varicella, any eruptive disorder should be guarded by vaccination and isolation as if it were certainly smallpox.

Respectfully,

H. R. CARTER, *Surgeon*.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

CALIFORNIA—*Fresno*.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including 1 from scarlet fever.

Stockton.—Month of February, 1903. Census population, 17,506. Total number of deaths, 18, including 2 from tuberculosis.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of January, 1903. Estimated population, 165,000. Total number of deaths, 235, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 2, and 57 from tuberculosis.

FLORIDA—*Tampa*.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 22,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including 4 from tuberculosis.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans*.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 310,000; white, 227,000; colored, 83,000. Total number of deaths, 521; white, 329; colored, 192, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 1, and 85 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended March 7, 1903, from 77 observers indicate that diarrhea and enteric fever were more prevalent, and pleuritis, measles, whooping cough, inflammation of the bowels, and smallpox were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 4, whooping cough at 31, diphtheria at 32, enteric fever at 37, measles at 52, scarlet fever at 82, smallpox at 116, and phthisis pulmonalis at 179 places.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 16, including diphtheria 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of February, 1903. Census population, 56,987. Total number of deaths, 97, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—*Passaic*.—Four weeks ended March 9, 1903. Census population, 27,777. Total number of deaths, 45, including 1 from diphtheria.

NEW YORK—*Saratoga*.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 15, including whooping cough 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.